

To-day's
Advertisements.ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY,
LIMITED.MANUFACTURERS,
MERCHANTS.

METYLESS, New Model \$450, Tuning Free,
Payable in Twelve Months, net Cash \$300,
a High Class ENGLISH PIANO Guaranteed
Anywhere.

HAARE PIANOS, Best Value, German make,
thoroughly reliable.

CHAPPEL, COLLARD, BRINSMEAD,
RACHALS, RECHSTEIN.

PRICES, BELOW EXPECTATION.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1900.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$5.00 per Cask of 375 lbs. Net ex Factory.
\$3.00 per Bag of 250 lbs.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1900.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship.

"LOONGSANG,"
Captain Weigall, will be despatched as above
on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at 4 p.m.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation
for First class Passengers, is fitted throughout
with Electric Light and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1900.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL (DIRECT).
(Taking Cargo at London Rates).

THE Company's Steamship.

"DARDANUS,"
Captain Stevens, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 7th July.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1900.

Anticipation.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARETS.

ST. ESTEPIE, Red Capsule...	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.50
ST. JULIEN, Red Capsule...	9.00	9.00
LA ROSE, Red Capsule...	12.00	3.92
CHATEAU HAUT BRION LAR- RIVET	18.00	19.20
CHATEAU MOUTAN D'ARMAH- HACQ	21.00	22.20
CHATEAU PONTET CARNET...	25.00	
CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET...	30.00	
CHATEAU RAUZAN...	42.00	
CHATEAU LAFITE...	48.00	

These CLARETS are bought direct
from the leading French growers.
The lowest priced are of exceptional
value and guaranteed to be the
genuine product of the juice of the
grape; and are not artificially made
as is generally the case with cheap
Wines.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET, CHA-
TEAU RAUZAN and CHATEAU LAFITE
are commended to the notice of Con-
noisseurs as high-class after-dinner
Wines of a rich and rare character.

Sample bottles and smaller quanti-
ties will be supplied at proportionate
wholesale rates.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits
to be genuine only when bought
direct from us in the Colony or from
our authorised Agents at the Coast
Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1900.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWCHWANG.

Messrs. Lau, Wegner & Co., courteously
place the following telegram at our dis-
posal:

Newchwang, June 29th.
1.30 p.m.

Business is progressing favourably. No
excitement in native city.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE CHINA CRISIS.

THE LEGATIONS GIVEN 24
HOURS NOTICE.

London, June 28th.

Reuter's Agency learns that a despatch
from Sir Robert Hart dated Peking 19th
inst., states that the legations had been
ordered to quit Peking in 24 hours.

The Indian contingent for China totals
about 17,000 men.

THE WAR.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Times correspondent at Laurence
Marques says that the Boers are entrenching
a considerable force for beyond Middleburg.

THE ASHANTI
REBELLION.KUMASI GARRISON HARD
PRESSED.

A letter from Sir F. Hodgson, Kumasi,
saying that the garrison could hold out until
the 20th inst., only reached Major Wilkinson
at Beke on the night of the 21st; con-
tinuous firing was heard on that night.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:
On the 30th at 11.35 a.m. the barometer has
risen in the North, and is little changed else-
where. Pressure is high over the N.E. coast
of China, and the low pressure trough still lies
over the S. coast and Formosa Channel. Gra-
dients slight to moderate for E. winds on the
E. coast of China, and for S.W. winds in the
N. part of the China Sea. FORECAST: S.W.
backing to E. winds; showery.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

His Highness the Sultan of Johore is sending
to Paris, for the Exhibition, a splendid tiger and
tigris (the latter in cub).

The U.S.S. Brooklyn left this morning for
Taku, she has been in the Kowloon Dock
since her arrival from Manila a few days ago.

The Indian Government, it is stated, has sanc-
tioned the establishment of 10,000 acres of
Brazilian rubber trees on the Tenasserim Coast.

At an American bar in London, where all sorts
of mysterious drinks are to be had, the Duke
of Cambridge recently tasted the very latest
known as a "Boer Paralyser."

The Peking Gazette hears that Mr. Scott-
Atkinson, who was, until recently, an operator
in the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.'s
office, has been appointed superintendent,
government telegraphs, British North Borneo.

MR. ARTHUR KEYSER, late Consul at Brunei,
who has been appointed to be British Consul
in Somaliland, has returned to Singapore
on his way to Aden. Mr. Keyser will first pay a
short visit to Selangor before going on by the
mail.

Not long ago a gold reef of extraordinary rich-
ness was discovered near Gada in the Dharwar
district of Bombay. Assays of hundreds of
ounces are spoken of and 10 ounces of bar gold
are said to have been obtained from a single
hundredweight of picked samples and sent to
London.

The Colombo harbour works are making good
progress. Since 1873 over twenty million
rupees have been spent on breakwaters, etc.,
and on the harbour extension works about six
and a half million rupees have been expended.
The excavation of the graving dock is now
being proceeded with.

The Band of the Hongkong Regiment will
play at the Hongkong Hotel this evening, from
8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

1. March "Osman" Ferras.
2. Overture "Sunlight and Shade" Parker.
3. Selection "Under the British Flag" Ruyter.
4. Waltz "Sweetheart" Albert.
5. Gavotte "Lullaby" Ferras.
6. Polka "The Dragon" Ferras.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

By the s.s. Oldenburg which left yesterday for
Europe, Fritz Max Ubricht the German whom
it may be remembered embezzled various sums
of money in Shanghai some few months since
was a passenger. After being tried at the Con-
sular Court at Shanghai, he has been sentenced
to eighteen months' imprisonment, the sentence
to be carried out at home.

SAID he of the relieving force,
As through the town he sped,
"Art thou in Baden-Powell's Horse?"
The trooper shook his head,
Then drew his hand his mouth across,
"Like one who's lately fed."
"Alas! for Baden-Powell's horse—
It's now in me," he said.

—Empire.

It is not at all unlikely that through railway
communication will be established between
Penang and Bagan, Serai by the 1st of August
next.

A HAT-MEASURE of "mafficking." When the
last man of the great Mafficking crowds had
gone away from the Mansion House on the
famous Saturday night, the streets were water-
ed and swept. Four large carts were required
to take away the heaps of broken hats left by
the crowd.

The annual return of the shipping and tonnage
passing through the Suez Canal in 1897, 1898,
and 1899 shows that the total net tonnage for
last year was 9,895,630 tons, against 9,238,603
tons in 1898. Of this total, 6,586,110 tons
against 6,297,743 tons, were British. The ton-
nage of the German vessels was 1,070,767 tons,
against 969,597 tons. The percentage of the
number of British vessels was 64, against 65.5,
and that of their tonnage was 66.6, against 68.2.

The joint committee of the Royal Society and
the Royal Geographical Society has appointed
Lieut. R. F. Scott, now torpedo-lieutenant of
the *Majestic*, commanding officer of the coming
National Antarctic Expedition. He has been
15 years in the Navy, has a record of service of
the highest class, and will shortly be promoted
to commander. The head of the scientific staff
will be Dr. J. W. Gregory, recently appointed
Professor of Geology in the University of
Melbourne.

The man arrested the other day for being con-
cerned in the attack on the steam-launch
Chongshui up the West River last April, has
been handed over to the Chinese Official
appointed by H.E. Li Hung-chang to receive
him. He is to be taken to Canton in one of
the small Chinese gunboats, and once he
reaches there, and falls into the clutches of his
fellow countrymen he will not be engaged in
any more piratical outrages, as they will make
quick work of him there. Upwards of 2,000
bad characters have been either strangled or
executed by the Viceroy, since he came to
Canton.

The Post Office Department of South Aus-
tralia has decided to issue stamps for the purpose
of increasing the Patriotic Fund. The issue
consists of 20,000 of a face value of 2d. each,
and 40,000 of a face value of 1d. each to be sold
at 2s. and 1s. respectively. They are beautiful
stamps, and the designs are unique. One is
in green, and represents two mounted scouts
meeting an infantry picket on a South African
kopje. The other is in bronze and represents
the Victoria Cross. A large number have
already been ordered, and a portion of the
issue will be forwarded to the Agent-General
in London for sale there.

Dr. R. L. Jack, formerly Government Geologist
of Queensland, (who passed through Hongkong
last year with Mr. Pritchard Morgan, to report
on mining concessions in China) writes to a
friend as follows from Hankow:—"We are
only beginning here; we are now 600 miles up
the Yangtze, but we must be 1,200 miles
further before we really break ground; and
then the Queensland prospector will come
in. I had a very interesting run of 300
miles in Korea, which possesses a lovely climate
and a civilisation which has just reached the
stage at which Judea had arrived when Moses
was gathered to his fathers. I saw what greatly
interested me, a mine which in its primitive
mode of working is one of the wonders of the
world. The mine is worked with fire and what
is practically slave labour, just as they must
have worked Borneo, the Celebes, and fields in
Africa in Solomon's day."

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

HONGKONG, June 29th.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts, in their
weekly share report state:—

Although business has ruled very dull rates
have in most instances been well maintained.
The Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold
Mining Company Limited, has convened a
Private Meeting of Shareholders to be held on
the 3rd proximo. The Vanchai Warehouse
and Storage Company, Limited, has declared an
Interim Dividend of 4% = \$1.50 per share,
payable on the 7th July. The transfer books
will be closed from the 1st to 7th proximo,
both days inclusive. Banks—Hongkong and
Shanghai Banks are quiet at 300 per cent.
premium with no business to report. The
London quotation is 253. Nationals have been
done at 227 and are wanted. Marine Insurances.
Unions have changed hands at 262 1/2. China
Traders have improved their position and have
been taken over by the market. Both stocks
under this heading are quiet at quotations.
Shipping—Indo China has been booked at
\$84. China and Manila, old ex new, have
been placed at \$65, and the new shares at \$8.
China Mutuals preference are enquired for at
\$11. Refineries—China Sugars have been
done at \$120. Mining—Queen Mines have
been dealt in at 16 and 17 cents. Jubels are
obtainable at \$1 1/2. Rauba have been fixed at
\$57. Docks, Wharves and Godowns—Kowloon
Wharf shares have been negotiated at \$85 and
\$84 1/2, and are obtainable. Vanchai Ware-
houses are in request at \$56. Lands, Hotels
and Buildings—Hongkong Lands declined to
sell at \$134, but are again firmer with sales at \$135 and
\$136. West Point has been sold at \$123. Hum-
phreys' Estate have been bought in small lots
at \$103. China Providents are quiet at \$93.
Cotton Mills—Quotations for the Northern
Mills are taken from the latest Shanghai
circulars. Cigars, Companies—Are all firm
at quotations. Miscellaneous—Green Island
Cements have been negotiated at 21 rates between
\$203 and \$212. A. S. Watsons have been sold
at \$153. Tees have been placed
at \$166. Campbell Moores have changed
hands at \$20.

THE PLAGUE.

Cases reported to 29th instant 748
Do. do. during past 24 hours 17

Total: 765

Deaths reported to 29th instant 686
Do. do. during past 24 hours 16

Total: 702

THE CRISIS IN THE
NORTH.

HONGKONG NEWS.

Telegrams to Chefoo.

The Manager of the Joint Telegraph Com-
panies writes as follows:—
"We are informed that the lines to Chefoo
are now working well but that there is great
delay owing to the block of traffic."

"Oregon" Aground.

It is reported that the U.S. battleship *Oregon*
has been stranded off Noki Island while on
her way to Taku. It is rumoured that she is
a total wreck but the U.S. Vice-Consul has
courteously informed us that he has received
no information to that effect. She is probably
merely aground and will be shortly got off.

Canton.

A letter received from a native preacher in
Canton states that the city is at the present
time preternaturally quiet, and for this state
of affairs he attributes the following reasons. There
are five different parties in the City, the Northern
Party, the Southern Party, the Kang Yu Wei
Party, the Sun Yat Sen Party and the Secret
Society Party. The aim of the Northern Party
is to kill the foreigners and loot everything
upon which they can lay hands. The Southern
Party are averse to killing and simply wish to
loot. The Kang Yu Wei aim at putting
down piracy and brigandage and placing the
Emperor Kwang Hsu once more on the throne.
The Sun Yat Sen are desirous of overthrowing
the Manchu Dynasty together, while the
Secret Society merely wish to establish a Republic.
The result is that all the different factions fear
one another to a certain extent and no one of
them dares to take the initiative and start the
looting. To balance matters still further
Li Hung-chang is said to be working for his
own ends with a strong hand. He has no
wish to see Canton given over to anarchy and so
he prevents the people from holding public
meetings and thus prevents any of the separate
parties from amalgamating for combined
action. So long as Li Hung-chang remains
the writer thinks, matters will remain tranquil,
but it is only his strong hand that keeps the
rowdy element in check.

The Cantonese evidently seem to think that
the reign of the foreigner on the Shamoen is at
an end for we hear that when a missionary
went through the City the other day the natives
were surprised at his appearance. He says
that he heard people saying on all sides "Why,
there's a foreign devil, I thought they had all
cleared out."

It is said that the Viceroy Li Hung-chang
has issued a proclamation to the effect that he
is going north but will not leave until he sees
the way more clear, whatever that may mean.
The China Merchants steamer *Kwang Lee* is
still detained at Canton and this looks as if Li
really contemplated shortly leaving for the
north.

All sorts of rumours are in circulation in the
City one of which is to the effect that when
the *Hankow* has made one more trip the mas-
sacre of foreigners will commence.
The merchants and Elders around Canton
have sent repeated petitions to the Viceroy ask-
ing him not to leave Canton.

His reply has been that perfect order will be
restored in Canton before he leaves; and that
he expects them to do all in their power to
maintain that order during his absence.
From twenty to thirty executions are taking
place daily as a warning to the rioters.

GERMAN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

We have been courteously informed by Mr.
Haupt, of Messrs. Melchers and Co., that the pro-
posal by the gentlemen of the German Com-
munity to form a German Guard in case of riot
or disturbance in the Colony, which received the
hearty approval of H.M. the German
Emperor, has been accepted by Government.
Mr. Haupt, who has taken an active part in
the initial work in connection with this pro-
posal, yesterday received a letter from the Colonial
Secretary saying that H.E. the Officer Admin-
istering the Government, in accepting the
offer, desired the thanks of the Government to
be conveyed to all the gentlemen concerned
for joining with such hearty spirit in the pro-
tection of life and property in the Colony.

The detailed scheme of formation has been
approved in full. Practically the whole of the
expenses incurred will be defrayed by the
gentlemen themselves, beyond that the Naval
and Association Ranges will be left at their
disposal, and a nominal allowance of ammunition
will be supplied to order by the Police.

So enthusiastic are the members that, to
prevent any time being lost, a drill parade is to
be held to-night. The Corps will be officered
and disciplined in the same way as a company
of German Infantry.

A proposal that the Corps should be at the
disposal of the Governor as a personal Guard
has been held over until the return of His
Excellency from Japan.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before Sir John Carrington, Kt., K.C.M.G.,
Chief Justice, and His Honour Mr.
Sergeant Smith, Puisne Judge.)

June 29th.

THE SHELL CASE.

Judgment in this case was given yesterday
afternoon.

The Chief Justice said:—By their petition
the plaintiffs alleged, that by an agreement
dated the 20th December, 1899, the Crown
agreed to lease to them a piece of ground
coerced by the Government, and registered in
the Land Office of the Colony as Lantau Marine
Lot No. 2 for a term of five years from the 7th
October, 1899, at the annual rent of \$300, and
that one of the conditions of the agreement
was that the plaintiffs should use the said pre-
mises for the purpose only of searching for
and obtaining coral or shells from the bed of
the sea. They further alleged that on the 12th
January, 1900, the defendant trespassed upon
the said premises and took therefrom coral
and shells, the property of the plaintiffs, and
converted them to his own use. And they
claimed damages of \$100 for the trespass and
conversion.

By his answer the defendant set up several
defences, the principal of which, and the one
most relied on at the hearing, was that from a
time exceeding the limits of living memory,
Chinese fishermen had, without hindrance and
in exercise of their lawful rights, taken by
dredging the natural products of the sea, as
well from the leased premises as from the land
adjacent and surrounding waters and the land
beneath such waters; that the said premises
are situate within the district leased to Her
Majesty the Queen by His Majesty the Em-
peror of China by and subject to the conditions
contained in the Convention dated the 9th
June, 1895, that it is a term of the Convention
that there shall be no expropriation of the
inhabitants of the leased district; and that the
defendant was an inhabitant of the said district

and had a right to take the natural products of
the sea, including coral and shells, from the
said premises.

At the hearing the facts of the case were
for the most part not in dispute. The
plaintiffs seem to have been engaged in the
business of procuring dead shells, dredged
up from the waters of the sea, for the pur-
pose of lime-burning for some time before
they obtained the agreement for a lease
which is referred to in their petition. This
agreement, which, by the way, purports to
be executed by the plaintiffs, but is not so
executed, was intended to place them in pos-
session, for the purposes already mentioned, of a
submarine area measuring nearly three miles
in length by about a mile and a half in breadth,
inclusive, however, of a considerable island—
close to the side of the large island of Lantau. It
is admitted that this area is within the limits of the
territorial waters of the leased district. From
this area the plaintiffs took marine shells for
use in their business, by means of junks and
boats engaged by them for the purpose. They
also gave permission to the owners of other
junks and boats to take shells from the leased
premises, on condition of their being paid one
candareem per picul for all shells so taken.

Findings their alleged exclusive rights of
dredging invaded by others without permission
obtained from them, the plaintiffs in January
last made complaint to the Police authorities,
with the result that on the 12th January Ser-
geant Kerr, of the Water Police, found five
junks dredging for shells within the limits of
the area under lease. Of one of these junks
the defendant was the owner and master.
After ascertaining that the junks were dredging
without the permission of the plaintiffs, Ser-
geant Kerr took the junks with the persons
board of them to the Police Station at Tsim
Sha Tsui. There it was found that the junks
had on board dredging or less quantities of dead
marine shells, the defendant stating that his
junk carried 14 piculs. Mr. Stale admitted
that these shells had been dredged up by the
defendant from the leased premises to be used
in the burning of lime. The persons in charge
of the junks were charged with stealing the
shells, but in the result they were discharged at
the Police Court, and their junks and the shells
in question were subsequently delivered up to
them. Civil proceedings were then instituted
against them by the plaintiffs, and it was ar-
ranged between the parties that the alleged
exclusive right of the plaintiffs should be tested
in the present suit.

At the hearing, evidence was given by Mr.
Bruce Shepherd, the Land Officer, that claims
had been made at the Land Office in respect
of similar leases to the one now in question,
alleged to have been granted by the Chinese
authorities. It was said that these claims had
been substantiated by documentary evidence—
grants by the Chinese Government—which had
been lodged in the Land Office. Mr. Shepherd
said that these claims had been noted, but there
had been no recognition of them beyond the
receipt of rent in respect of them. The docu-
ments spoken of were forthcoming as to their
authenticity, their terms, or their effect. In
these circumstances I am unable to think that
there is any satisfactory evidence before the
Court to show that, prior to the cession of the
leased district, the Chinese Government claimed
and exercised the right of granting within the
district leases of a similar character to that the
validity of which is now challenged in this suit.

On the other hand, in the course of the hear-
ing the parties agreed upon and filed the follow-
ing admission of fact:—"It is admitted that
Chinese fishermen have been in the habit of
dredging for shells and coral, for the purposes
of lime-burning, from Lantau Marine Lot No.
2 openly and abetting themselves entitled as
of right so to do, without interference by any
one, from the limits of living memory until the
granting of the lease of the above Lot."

I am satisfied by the evidence before the
Court that the defendant is a Chinese fisher-
man and also that he was, at the time of the
alleged trespass, an inhabitant of the leased
district. Further, I find that, as such fisher-
man and inhabitant, he was, at the time of the
execution of the agreement, in the enjoyment
without hindrance, in common with other
Chinese fishermen, of what he and they be-
lieved to be a right to win from the leased
premises coral and shells and to appropriate them
to his own use as material for lime-burning.

The parties, then, as the facts are concerned,
remain to determine what are their legal
relations as arising out of these facts.
By the order of the Queen-in-Council of the
20th October, 1898, it was declared that the
territories within the limits and for the term
described in the Colony should be part and
parcel of the Colony. Apart then from the
question raised by the defence of the pre-
existing right to dredge for and remove marine
shells from the leased premises, it may be
taken—although as will be seen hereafter, that
matter is not free from doubt—that it was
competent for the Crown to let the submarine
area in question to the plaintiffs, subject,
however, to the rights of free navigation and
fishing by the public in the waters covering
that area. These public rights, it may be
mentioned, are expressly reserved by the
agreement. By virtue of the agreement the
plaintiffs are *prima facie* in lawful and ex-
clusive possession of the leased area, subject
to the reserved public rights for the purpose
of searching for and obtaining coral and shells
from it. The defendant sets up an alleged
right by custom to take coral and shells from
this very area, in derogation of the exclusive
right which the agreement purports to confer
on the plaintiffs. It is plain that the onus lies
on him to establish this defence, and that, in
default of his so doing, he must be regarded as
trespasser. The question then is, do the
facts as proved in evidence have the effect in
point of law of establishing this defence?

I am unable to see how this question can be
determined in accordance with the strict rules
of English law. For the leased district be-
came subject to English law by virtue only of
a Proclamation of the Governor made under
the above-mentioned Order-in-Council, while
the alleged right was in existence prior to the date
of the Order-in-Council and for a long antecedent
period. If the rules of English law are applied
in their strictness, it would seem that the al-
leged right of Chinese fishermen, or of the in-
habitant of the leased district—involving, as
it does, a claim of a right to remove what is
practically part of the soil of the leased pre-
mises—cannot be supported, for it is laid
down in *Calveley's Case*, 6 Co. Rep. 59 b, that
"there cannot be a custom for inhabitants as
such, to have profit appender in the soil of an-
other." The authority of this case is, how-
ever, recognized in *Goodman v. Mayor of Saltash*, 7
App. Cas. 633. The facts as stated in
special cases, a fishery in a navigable tidal river
several acres in extent, had been exercised from time
immemorial by a borough corporation and its
lessees, without any qualification except that the
free inhabitants of ancient tenements in the
borough had from time immemorial, and claim-
ing as of right, exercised the privilege of dredg-
ing for oysters in the *locus in quo* from the
end of February to Easter Eve in each year,
and of carrying and carrying away the same
without stint for sale and otherwise. The
age of the inhabitants tending to the destruction
of the fishery and of the oyster beds, and the
defendant was an inhabitant of the said district

were necessary that the class to which the ap-
pellants belong (namely, the free inhabitants
of ancient tenements in the borough) should
make out a right to a profit appender *in alieno
solo*, I should be of opinion that they could not
do so. *Calveley's Case* is a conclusive au-
thority against such a claim by such a class, un-
less made through a corporation under its cor-
porate title." And Lord Cairns said, at p.
638:—"I think it also clear that a fluctuating
and uncertain body cannot claim a profit ap-
prender *in alieno solo*."

But I can discover no good reason for saying
that this technical rule should be held ap-
plicable in the present case, with the result of
defeating the alleged right of Chinese fisher-
men and of the inhabitants of the leased district.
For that alleged right is founded upon a custom
which has had its origin and has grown up un-
der Chinese law, and its absolute validity or
otherwise can properly be determined only by
reference to the rules of that law. What those
rules are on this subject we do not know, and
we cannot therefore apply them to test what
has been given on the one side or on the other.
But we find the alleged right actively claimed
and exercised at the present day, and with a
history of

Mr. Shale for the defendant relied much on a similar dictum of Lord Selborne, L.C., in *Goodwin v. Mayor of Southampton*. In that case in the course of his judgment Lord Selborne said, at p. 639 of the report:—"The special case, no doubt, does not find that such fishery was 'of right' (which would have been to prejudice the question of law left for the opinion of the Court) but only that it was under a claim of right. But an open and uninterrupted enjoyment from time immemorial under a claim of right seems to me to be all that is necessary for a presumption that it had such an origin as would establish the right, if a lawful origin was reasonably possible in law. That in such a case a lawful origin ought to be presumed, if it is reasonably possible, is established by many authorities."

Assuming then that these or similar general principles can properly be applied to the point now under consideration, I am prepared to hold that it is reasonably possible that the right claimed by the defendant may have had a lawful origin, and that it should be recognized as valid and subsisting at the date of the Convention and also of the agreement. I am further of opinion that this right, exercised in the manner in which it is shown to have been exercised by the defendant, may properly be described as a valuable or quasi-proprietary right, and that the defendant may also properly be described as one of the owners of the right.

In this state of facts the agreement was executed, and it is clear that it had or purported to have the effect of interfering with and indeed of nullifying the right of the defendant. It is contended by the defendant that the agreement was executed by the Governor contrary to the stipulations of the Convention, and that it was therefore *ultra vires* and cannot operate to deprive the defendant of his right. But to this it was answered by Mr. Sharp, in the course of his address to the jury, that the making of the Convention was an act of State, and that it is not competent to the Court to inquire into any matter connected with it. Three cases were cited in support of this position. In *Secretary of State v. Council of India v. Kamache Boye Sahabai*, 13 Moore P.C.C. 22, the facts were that the Rajah of Tanjore, a native independent sovereign, but in virtue of treaties under the protection of the East India Company, having died without leaving issue male, the Company, in the exercise of their sovereign power and in trust for the British Government, seized the Rajah of Tanjore, and the whole of the property of the deceased Rajah, as an escheator, on the ground that the dignity of the Rajah was extinct for want of a male heir, and that the property of the late Rajah lapsed to the British Government. A suit was instituted by the respondent claiming, for herself as the eldest widow of the deceased Rajah and for the first married among his surviving widows, his private estate and effects. The respondent obtained a decree in the Supreme Court at Madras, but on appeal this decree was reversed by the Judicial Committee, which held that the seizure of the deceased Rajah's property was an act of State by a foreign power, and that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in respect of it. The general principle of law on which this decision was founded was that "the transactions of independent sovereign States between each other are governed by other laws than those which municipal courts administer; such courts have neither the means of deciding what is right, nor the power of enforcing any decision which they may make."

The decision was followed by *Malins v. V.C.*, in *Dass v. Secretary of State for India in Council*, L.R. 19 Eq. 509. In that case certain creditors of the King of Oudh, whose kingdom had been annexed by the East India Company as trustees for the British Government, sued the Secretary of State for India claiming to be entitled to a charge upon the revenue of the territory of Oudh. But it was held by the Vice-Chancellor that the annexation was a sovereign act of State which could not be reviewed by a municipal court.

The last of the three cases and the one most relied upon by Mr. Sharp is *Cook v. Sprigg*, [1899] A.C. 572. There the paramount chief of Podoland had granted certain concessions for railway and other rights to the appellants. After the concessions had been granted, Podoland was annexed to and became part of the British dominions, and the appellants sought to enforce against the Crown the privileges and rights conferred by the concessions. But it was held by the Judicial Committee, affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope and following *Secretary of State v. Council of India v. Kamache Boye Sahabai* supra, that they could not do this, on the ground that annexation is an act of State and any obligation assumed under a treaty to that effect, either to the ceding sovereign or to individuals, is not one which municipal courts are authorized to enforce.

I have carefully examined these cases, and I am bound to say that in the last case especially the language of the judgment is very comprehensive. But, on the best consideration that I can give to them, I have come to the conclusion that these cases are distinguishable from the case now before the Court. In the cases cited an attempt was made to enforce an obligation alleged to grow directly out of the act of State or to obtain redress for a wrong alleged to be involved directly in such act. And the proceedings in those cases were taken by private persons against the sovereign committing the act of State. But in the present case the subject-matter of the suit is not connected directly but only indirectly with the act of State, and the proceedings are by two private persons against another private person. It is alleged by the plaintiffs that a private right has been created in their favour by the Crown and that the defendant has invaded that right, to which it is answered by the defendant that the Crown had no power to create the right in question to his prejudice. It appears to me that in such a case it is competent for a municipal court to inquire into and determine the question whether the sovereign had the power to create the right that is sought to be enforced, even although such inquiry may involve an examination and interpretation of a convention with another sovereign. I think perhaps also that a distinction may be drawn between the acts of State in the cases cited and that in the present case. In those cases there was annexation pure and simple and the Crown assumed complete sovereignty of the territories annexed; in the present case there is only a lease for a term of years and the Crown has only a limited or qualified sovereignty in the leased district. The Convention is its document of title to the district, and the lands in the district are held subject to that title. For these reasons I am of opinion that the Court is not debarred from entertaining the objection taken by the defendant to the title of the plaintiffs and founded on the Convention, and I therefore proceed to consider the terms and effect of the Convention, so far as it bears on this matter now in litigation.

The Convention was executed by representatives of Her Majesty, the Queen and His Majesty the Emperor of China, and was to take effect from the 1st July, 1898. The preamble and the first clause read as follows:—"Whereas it has for many years past been recognized that an extension of Hongkong territory is necessary for the proper defence and protection of the Colony; and whereas it has now been agreed between the Government of Great Britain and China that the limits of British territory shall be enlarged under lease to the extent indicated generally on the annexed map."

The term of this lease shall be 99 years." Then follow clauses containing stipulations of various kinds, for the most part directed to the protection of certain rights of Chinese officials and people. And the fifth clause is in the following words:—"It is further understood that there shall be no expropriation or expulsion of the inhabitants of the district included within the extension, and that if land is required for public offices, fortifications, or like official purposes, it shall be bought at a fair price."

What, then, is the meaning of this clause? Has it the effect, as contended for by the defendant, of limiting or controlling the power and discretion of the Crown in relation to the rights of property of the inhabitants of the leased district? Let us see what is the exact meaning of "expropriation." The word is defined as "the act of dispossessing an owner, either wholly or to a limited extent, of his property or proprietary rights." It is clear that the intention of the Chinese Government in causing such a stipulation to be embodied in the Convention, was to ensure that their subjects in the territory to be handed over to Great Britain should be secured in the enjoyment, free from deprivation or interference by any person, of their rights of property and of residence in the territory. The power of expropriation was to be limited to the sole case of land required for public purposes, it being provided that land so required should be bought or "at a fair price."

In the present instance I think that the grant to the plaintiff of an exclusive right to the use and possession of the submarine area comprised in Lantau Marine Lot No. 2 amounted to an expropriation of the defendant in respect of his right of taking and appropriating coral and shells from that area. And when the plaintiff's title is challenged on this ground, I think the answer must be that the Crown had no power to confer such title.

As to the general right of the Crown to make a lease or grant of land covered by the sea within the territorial limits, in Hall's Essay on the subject of the Crown and the Privileges of the subject in the Crown and the Realm, at p. 6, it is said:—"The title of the King of England to the land or soil *aquid maris coarctata* is similar to his title to all the *terra firma* in his dominions, as the first and original proprietor and lord paramount."

The *terra firma* of England has become, almost entirely, the property (by grant and tenure) of the subject. But the *terra aquid maris coarctata* still remains to the King in wide and barren ownership. Some rare and antique instances may indeed be found of actual grants, by Kings of England, of certain portions of land under the sea, *z.e.* of bays and land, to a certain extent. These grants have been made in such places where some creek or bay has afforded the means of exclusive possession. And the author proceeds to quote a text writer who says it is very disputable whether such grants can be effectively made. From all which it would seem that the right of making such grants, assuming it to exist, is in abeyance in modern times. In *The Encyclopedia of the Laws of England*, *z.e.* "Prerogative," it is said:—"Even so there remain in the books a large number of prerogative powers, which, though never formally repealed, are now never exercised. Laws in England are not abrogated by disuse, but the revival of disused prerogatives would be regarded with great jealousy." And the same author says that when a question of right is raised in a court of law, that question must be determined with reference to legal considerations alone, and its determination cannot be influenced or affected by any political considerations which may be involved in the case. But, having regard to the special and unusual circumstances of this case, I may perhaps be excused for drawing attention to two official expressions of opinion which seem to have some bearing on the matter in hand. On the 8th October, 1898, Mr. Stewart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary of the Colony, acting as Special Commissioner for that purpose, made to the Colonial Office a elaborate "Report on the Extension of the Colony of Hongkong." The concluding paragraph of that report is in the following terms:—"In conclusion, it may, I trust, be gathered from the account of the new territory that it will form a valuable extension of Hongkong. It is favourably situated, has good harbours with safe anchorages, possesses a rich soil, and is inhabited by an industrious, hardy, and frugal race. Under Chinese rule enterprise has been at a discount, and progress has been at a standstill for centuries. The San On district of to-day must be much the same as it was four or five hundred years ago. But whether British rule is established and the people realise that justice prevails, that they are allowed to pursue their vocations in peace and freedom from illicit extortions, and that there is no unnecessary interference with their manners and customs, the spirit of enterprise will soon manifest itself, capitalists will be attracted to a region where their capital is not liable to official 'squeeze,' the resources of the country will be developed, and its prosperity will continue to increase."

Still more authoritative and still more to the point is the following extract from a despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of the Colony, bearing date the 6th January, 1899. In this despatch Mr. Chamberlain communicates to the Governor the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the future administration of the leased district, and in paragraph 24, dealing with the question of titles to land, there occurs the following passage:—"The examination into titles should not be of too technical a nature, and where lengthened occupation or improvements can be shown, with no adverse claims from private individuals, a Government title should be granted, even if no other is forthcoming. Security for all Government rights in regard to land will be a great inducement to content and loyalty and to the popularizing of British rule."

This direction of the Secretary of State seems to be in accord with the following proposition which was advanced by counsel for the defendants *arguendo* in the case of *Attorney-General v. British Honduras v. Bristowe* supra:—"As to the nature of the right and title acquired by the defendants against the Crown, there is no instance on record where the Sovereign of England, having assumed the territorial dominion over a colony, has ever attempted to oust the rights of private individuals acquired by long possession and long industrial occupation." I have been unable to trace the reference given for this proposition to Dana's edition of *Wheaton's International Law*, but I believe the proposition correctly states the practice of the British Crown, when assuming the sovereignty of new territory.

I regret that the Crown was not represented at the hearing, since the validity of the lease granted by it to the plaintiffs has been called in question. It would seem that the Crown was obliged to have this suit restrained and its grant of the subject-matter of the litigation determined in proceedings to which it was itself a party. *Attorney-General v. Barker*, 2 K. 7, 186. In that case Cleasby, B., said, at p. 186:—"I have understood it to be a general rule of law that where the title of the Crown to property comes in question, the Crown has the right to prevent that title being decided in any suit between subjects, and is entitled to have it decided in a proceeding to which the Crown itself is a party."

On the whole case, then, I am of opinion that the defendant has established the right to which he makes claim; that the letter of the premises by the Crown to the plaintiffs involves a denial and deprivation of that right and is an expropriation of the defendant within the meaning of the Convention; that by the terms of the Convention the Crown was unable to confer on the plaintiffs a title involving such expropriation; and that the plaintiffs are consequently unable to make title to the premises in exclusion of the defendant when acting in the exercise of his right. In my opinion, therefore, the plaintiffs are not entitled to maintain this suit against the defendant, and judgment must be entered for the defendant, with costs.

The Puisne Judge arrived at a conclusion at variance with that of the Chief Justice, holding that the plaintiffs were entitled to \$10 as damages and to their costs of suit. A full report of the Acting Puisne Judge's remarks will be given on Monday.

Judgment for the defendant was given. Mr. E. Hamilton Sharp (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. M. V. Shale (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Crisp) for the defendant.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Our morning contemporary has recently removed to the Praya and on account of the necessary refitting going on, certain articles were left lying about, including some gas brackets.

One of these attracted the attention of a covetous coolie and was duly annexed by him. He appeared before Mr. Hareland this morning, and, in turn, has been annexed to the Goal Buildings as an inmate for 14 days with hard labour.

A coolie called U Kwai Wo was foolish enough to get wandering from his home, which is at San Ning, yesterday without taking sufficient provisions to last him over his journey. Coming to Kowloon City Hotel he saw some thing tempting in the shape of a pound of sausages and a pound and a half of juicy beefsteak the property of Mr. Woodcock.

Overcome by the pangs of hunger he yielded to the temptation and ran away with these morsels. He was captured however and he will for the next three months exist on prison fare, in which, we expect, sausages and beefsteak do not form items.

A Chinese constable on duty at Wanchai Road observed an "unknown" evidently inspecting doorways and windows with a view to finding which would be the best "crib to crack."

The Magistrate gave him a nice little cell to live in for three months where he can carry on his studies in burglary during the intervals allowed by imprisonment with hard labour for that period.

A JACOBITE RELIC IN SHANGHAI.

Goodness only knows how it got here, says the *Shanghai Daily Press*, but there was dug up a few days ago from the bottom of a mouldy old mass of half-forgotten papers, books, and miscellaneous articles hidden away in the strong-room of the British Consulate of Shanghai, a genuine and highly interesting relic of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender. It was a handsome white metal "tea-caddy," which, as an ancient looking piece of parchment enclosed within stated, had been the identical receptacle in which the unfortunate Prince carried his tea, whenever he was lucky enough to have any, throughout the dark year 1746 when he was being hunted through the Highlands and Western Isles after the fatal field of Culloden. The parchment further relates that the caddy was originally the property of Flora Macdonald, the heroic sharer of the Prince's vicissitudes and adventures. It stands about eight inches high, is of a handsome fluted pattern, and is inscribed with Flora Macdonald's monogram on the cover. It no doubt formed part here of some "deceased estate," which the Consulate administered, and, most likely, got shoved aside and forgotten. It is now in the possession of Mr. T. Macdonald, Usher and Clerk of the Summary Court, who will be glad to show it to the curious in such matters, and who, it is said, if the relic is not claimed, intends to send it home to some Scottish antiquarian society.

COINERS IN PERAK.

The *Perak Pioneer* reports that the police there have unearthed a nest of coiners and counterfeiters, who have been carrying on their trade in all parts of the Federated Malay States. The numerous coin turned out by the gang is reported to be an admirable imitation of the dollar.

GUARDING BOER PRISONERS.

AN UNWELCOME TASK.

The Royal Warwickshire Militia, employed in guarding the Boer prisoners at Simon's Town, find it a most trying business. The sentries are offered bribes to let the prisoners escape, and every temptation is thrown in their way. This may in some measure account for the Cape authorities' desire to send Boer prisoners to Ceylon. *The Mail* Standard says that the Boer prisoners for Ceylon were to sail from South Africa on the 15th June and to arrive in Colombo on the 9th of July.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

A DOWNING STREET CIRCULAR.

The *Times of Ceylon* hears that a circular is going the round of all Government offices there inviting the signatures of Government officials, drawing over Rs.3000 a year, who are desirous of obtaining appointments outside the Colony. The offer comes from the Secretary of State, and appointments in South Africa are hinted at. About fifty have already expressed their desire to avail themselves of the offer.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Splendid observations of the total eclipse of the sun were made on the 28th May on the Mediterranean stations and in America. The shape of the corona was found to be an exact duplicate of that shown, at the time of the eclipse of 1889, confirming the theory of the eleven year period and the variation of the corona with the sun-spots. Mercury and Venus, the two planets nearest the sun, showed up very conspicuously when the sun's light was darkened.

"PIPOP."

Coarsely described the British people as "miserable fools," and perhaps he was not altogether wrong, but, as a rule, British imitations are more or less adulterated with sanity, and may, therefore, be disqualifying. Laos, in Cochinchina, is, according to Dr. Lefevre, a village of out-and-out fools or lunatics. A common form of mania with them is to believe they have a buffalo in the stomach. "Hopeless cases of this delusion, or 'pipop,' as they are called, are thrown into the water, and if they save themselves are accounted free from the possession."

MAKELING'S DEFENDERS.

GARRISON NUMBERED BARELY 800 MEN.

RELIEVERS AMAZED.

REVENGE FOR EIGHT MONTHS OF BULLYING.

(From *Daily Mail* Correspondent, Lady Sarah Wilson.)

Maifeking, Friday, May 18 (via Kimberley, Friday, May 25).

The relief column express amazement at the smallness of Maifeking. It may not be generally known that, while the area of the houses is barely a square mile, the line of circumference of the defences measures eight miles. To defend this, barely 800 men were available, of whom 400 were the Town Guard.

Our artillery consisted of four old muzzle-loading 7-pounders, which were constantly in the blacksmith's shop undergoing repairs, four Maxim's, one Hotchkiss, one Nordenfiet, one old ship gun firing cannon-balls, and a home-made howitzer.

None of this artillery had more than 8,000 yards range.

For eight months the Boers had bullied us with modern artillery, and we had to sit dumb, but yesterday we had our revenge.

It is impossible to express the delight of the town at seeing the fine Royal Horse and Canadian Artillery gallop gallily into action after their marvellous march of 300 miles in twelve days, and then watching the effect of their accurately aimed shells, mostly high shrapnel, bursting immediately over the laager.

"The Boer encampment, which was already packed, was cleared in twenty minutes."

"Thanksgiving services were held this morning close to the small cemetery. Colonel Baden-Powell impressively addressed all the garrison, and then, three volleys were fired over the graves of our fallen comrades."

At the conclusion of the service, the "Last Post" was played and the National Anthem sung. A general inspection of the relief column followed.

Colonel Plumer's force leaves for Ramathlabama to-morrow to repair the line of the north, which should be accomplished under a week.

The Canadians and the Queen's Lancers comprised in Colonel Plumer's force cause especial interest, also the picked men of the Irish Fusiliers and Welsh Fusiliers in Colonel Mahon's column.

Provisions are beginning to arrive from the north. The garrison is mainly interested, however, in seeing a few boxes of her Majesty's chocolate of which they have heard so much. May I now plead to the generous English public for subscriptions for the refugees and the sisters of the convent?

Both have rendered great and valuable services, and have incurred the loss of all their property, while the refugees are mostly destitute.

I am leaving for England when the line is opened.

SARAH WILSON.

MAKELING TOOK IT COOLLY.

MAKELING, Friday, May 18th. At half-past one on Wednesday afternoon we heard the booming of guns from the northwest. At three o'clock a pigeon despatch came in saying that the relief column had left Masibili in the morning, and was coming in.

Darkness was drawing on, when Major Karri Davies and eight men of the Imperial Light Horse entered the market-square. Maifeking took its relief very quietly. One of the troopers stopped a passer-by and said "Hi! We're the relief column."

"Oh, indeed," said the citizen; "we heard you were about outside," and proceeded on his errand, which was to draw his rations. The amazed trooper exclaimed, "Well, he takes it 'prety coolly.'"

The field cornet who failed to support, Commandant Eloff in his attack on Maifeking, wrote him a letter of sympathy after his capture.

Eloff replied that he hoped the Devil and all his angels would torment him eternally, and that he and his would rot. *Reuter's Special.*

RUBBER FOR MILD CLIMES.

In a recent lecture at the Paris Academie des Sciences, Messrs. I. Dybowski and G. Frou introduced a new rubber-furnishing plant, a native of Northern China. This new plant, called *Elaeagnus Hirsuta*, whose fruit contain over twenty-seven per cent. of India-rubber, has great economic advantages. It can easily be cultivated in countries of a mild climate.

SUGGESTIVE OF POE.

PARIS, Saturday, May 26th.—A tragedy is reported from Clichy which bears a certain likeness to one of Edgar Allan Poe's gruesome stories.

A widow, who lived alone, her loneliness all the more depressing because her husband had died recently, had gone to bed and fallen asleep, when she was awakened in the dark by a strange rattling of chains under her bed.

The noise went on until the poor woman, unable to bear it any longer, called out, and then something came out from under the bed and sprang upon her, chains and all, seizing her with its fingers.

She shrieked out again and again, until her neighbours, aroused by her cries, broke into the room with lights in their hands and found an ape glaring at the poor woman, who by this time had become a raving maniac.

It seems that the ape had escaped from a menagerie in the neighbourhood and hidden itself under the widow's bed.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

Captain J. Ostermann, of the steamship *Armenia*, from Amoy, reports:—Strong S. wind.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

JUNE.

Meteorological means based on fifteen years' observations to 1898.

Barometer 29.764
Thermometer 80.7
Humidity 83.0
Rainfall 16.496

YESTERDAY.

WEATHER REPORT. On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer 29.70
Temperature 79
Humidity 72
Rainfall 0.46

TO-DAY.

Saturday, 30th June, 1900.
Chinese—4th of 6th moon of 26th year of Kwang-shi.
Sun—Rises 5hr. 20min.
Sets 6hr. 47min.
High water—Morning 6hr. 5min.
Evening 10hr. 25min.
Low water—Morning 3hr. 45min.
Evening 5hr. 35min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1607—Cardinal Baroni died.
1685—Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyle, beheaded.
1840—British expedition to China arrived.
1853—End of the Burmese war.
1861—Sir H. Robinson dismissed all the Chinese headmen of Hongkong.
1876—A section of the Shanghai-Woosung Railway opened.
1891—The Takashima coal mines flooded.
1897—Punitive force ordered to take possession of Poona.
1898—1st Convoy of American troops arrive at Manila—P. & O. steamer *Ganges* entirely destroyed by fire in Bombay.
1899—Russian influence for the removal of Mr. Claude Kinder removed.

TO-MORROW.

Sunday, 1st June, 1900.
Chinese—5th of 6th moon of 26th year of Kwang-shi.

Sun—Rises 5hr. 20min.
Sets 6hr. 47min.
High water—Morning 6hr. 5min.
Evening 10hr. 25min.
Low water—Morning 3hr. 45min.
Evening 5hr. 35min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1690—Battle of the Boyne.
1801—First steamer on the Thames.
1844—Mr. H. C. Sirr, the first Hongkong barister arrived.
1854—Meeting of the first Cape Parliament.
1857—Hakodate, Kanagawa and Nagasaki opened to foreign trade.
1862—Princess Alice married.
1875—Green Island Light first exhibited.
1893—Two Swedish missionaries murdered near Hankow.
1896—Reported discovery by Dr. Yersin of a cure for plague.
1898—Wei-hai-wei convention signed by the Tsungli-yamen.
1899—Kinohong Custom House opened at Tsingtau.

AGENDA.

TO-MORROW.

CHURCH SERVICES.
St. John's Cathedral.—Communion, 7 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m., Evensong, 5.45 p.m.
Roman Catholic Cathedral.—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.
Union Church.—Services, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

German Bethesda Chapel, West Point.—Morning Service, 11 a.m.
St. Francis' Church, Wanchai.—Mass (Chin.) 6 a.m., (Port.) 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.
St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.

St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point.—Mass, 8 a.m.
 Wesleyan Methodist Church.—Services, 10.30 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.
St. Peter's Church, West Point.—11 a.m. Hymn 1 Venite, Benedict Te Deum, Russell &c.; Benedictus, Goss; Hymns 40, 321, 211, 630 p.m. Hymn 17 Magnificat, Woodward; Nunc Dimittis, Hiles; Hymns 332, 327, 21.

MONDAY, 2nd July.

The Transfer Books of the H. K. Land Investment and Agency Co. will be closed.
3 p.m.—Public Auction Sale of Crown Land (Lots 321 and 322) at the offices of the P. W. D.

O. S. Co's steamer *Ulysses* leaves for Liverpool (direct).
4 p.m.—Cargo ex *Banca* subject to rent.
8.30 for 9 p.m.—Regular Meeting of the Zetland Lodge, at Freemasons' Hall.

TUESDAY, 3rd.

D. & Co's steamer *Ettrickdale* leaves for New York via Suez Canal.
N. P. Co's steamer *Glenogle* leaves for Victoria B.C. and Tacoma.
N. L. steamer *Sambria* leaves for Havre and Hamburg.
C. N. Co's steamer *Sungkiang* leaves for Manila.

11 a.m.—Public Auction Sale of Valuable Messages and Premises (Lot 251) by Messrs. Hughes and Hough.
11.30 a.m.—Private Meeting of Shareholders of the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

3 p.m.—I. C. S. N. Co's steamer *Onsang* leaves for Singapore, Samarang and Sourabaya.

WEDNESDAY, 4th.

N. P. Co's steamer *Argyll* leaves for Portland Oregon.
11 a.m.—Public Auction Sale of valuable furniture by Messrs. Hughes and Hough.
4 p.m.—C. & O. Co's *Thyra* leaves for San Francisco and San Diego.
Cargo ex *Stutgart* subject to rent.

THURSDAY, 5th.

(About)—"Ben" Line steamer *Renalder* leaves for London via Suez Canal.
Noon—P. M. S. Co's steamer *City of Peking* leaves for San Francisco etc.

FRIDAY, 6th.

8 p.m.—Regular Meeting of the Lion and Rose Lodge.

SATURDAY, 7th.

Noon—P. & O. steamer *Bengal* leaves for Bombay etc.
12.15 p.m.—14th Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

French (Tonkin) 2nd prox.
American (Gaelic) 3rd prox.
German (Konig Albert) 9th prox.
Canadian (Empress of Japan) 10th prox.
American (Hongkong Maru) 12th prox.
American (China) 20th prox.
Canadian (Tartar) 1st August.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s R.M.S. *Tartar* will leave Vancouver about the 10th July direct for Hongkong where she may be expected about the 1st August.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s R.M.S. *Empress of India*, arrived Shanghai at 2 a.m. to-day, the 30th inst., and leaves again at 10.30 p.m., same day for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. on Monday.

The Imperial German Mail steamer *Konig Albert*, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 11th inst., has left Colombo on Thursday p.m. the 28th inst., and may be expected here on or about Monday the 9th inst.

HONGKONG AND WHANPOA DOCK RETURNS.

U.S.S. *Monterey* at Kowloon Dock
Changsha
Frederick
Banca
Goodwin
"Cosmopolitan"

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, to be sold (subject to a Reserved Price) in Two Lots, on TUESDAY, the 3rd of July, 1900, at 11.30 A.M., on the Premises, by HUGHES AND HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Lot No. 1.—The Valuable Messuage and Premises known as No. 8, UPPER LASCAR ROW, situated on a portion of SECTION C of INLAND LOT No. 251, intended to be registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Section C of Inland Lot No. 251 is held for the Residue of a term of 75 years and for the further term of 924 years respectively created by a CROWN LEASE and an Extension thereof.

The said Messuage is let to a monthly tenant at the very low monthly Rental of \$18. The CROWN RENT Payable in respect of the said Lot is \$6.94.

Lot No. 2.—The Valuable Messuage and Premises known as No. 12, UPPER LASCAR ROW, situated on a portion of SECTION C of INLAND LOT No. 251, intended to be registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 2 of Section C of Inland Lot No. 251 is held for the Residue of a term of 75 years and for the further term of 924 years respectively created by the CROWN LEASE and an Extension thereof.

The said Messuage is let to a monthly tenant at the very low monthly Rental of \$18. The proportion of CROWN RENT Payable is \$6.93.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

DENNIS & BOWLEY,

Solicitors for the Official Trustee,

or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1900. [799b]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been favoured with instructions from HART BUCK, Esq., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, 1900, Commencing at 11 A.M., and following Days until Completion of the Sale, within his Residence, MOUNT RICHMOND, THE WHOLE OF THE

VALUABLE FURNITURE contained therein, comprising:—PUSH COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, CHIPPENDALE CHAIRS, RED LACQUER JAPANESE CABINET, OLD NINGPO CARVED AND INLAID SQUARE TABLE, WHATNOTS, Very Fine BLACKWOOD HAT AND UMBRELLA STAND with BEVELLED GLASS MIRROR, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, TEAKWOOD OVERMANTEL, with BEVELLED GLASS, Handsomely CARVED SIDEBOARD with MIRROR, DINNER WAGON, MARBLE CLOCK, MOROCCO COVERED DINING ROOM SUITE, SILK REE COVERED SITTING ROOM SUITE, PEKING CLOTHES and Other Choice Assortment of CUT GLASS WARE, TEAK WARDROBES with MIRRORS (Double and Single), Several LADY'S WRITING DESKS, CHESTS OF DRAWERS, MARBLE TOP DRESSING TABLES and WASHSTANDS, TOILET SETS, BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS with MATTRESSES, Several CARPETS and RUGS, SETS, FENDERS and FIRE BRASSES, And

OIL PAINTINGS by Lacy, Clark, Thornbury, Salt and other well known Artists.

ENGRAVINGS, including "THE RULING PASSION," "LAUNCHED IN LIFE," "THE STORMING OF BATAVOIA," "A FAIR LEAF," "GOING WELL," "GONE AWAY," "THE DEATH" and many Others.

A Quantity of Valuable BLACKWOOD. A Grand PIANO, by Broadwood, with EM-BROIDERED COVER.

A BILLIARD TABLE in Excellent Order, with the Usual APPURTENANCES, by Hennig, &c., &c., &c.

Also: A Collection of RARE PLANTS. Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1900. [788b]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"KALCAN,"

Captain Laver, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 2nd July, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1900. [817b]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ONSANG,"

Captain Young, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at 3 P.M.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1900. [812b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PYRRHUS,"

Captain Rorison, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 13th July.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1900. [815b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"CALCHAS,"

Captain Gregory, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 24th August.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1900. [816b]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAMSUI MARU,"

Captain H. Nagata, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 1st July, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1900. [45]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL (DIRECT).

(Taking Cargo at London Rates).

THE Company's Steamship

"ULYSSES,"

Captain Brown, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 2nd July.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1900. [780b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUNGKIANG,"

Captain Moore, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 3rd July.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this twin screw Steamer.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1900. [810b]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ETTRICKDALE,"

will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, and will be followed by the S.S. "AFGHANISTAN," about the 15th July, and the S.S. "SIKH,"

For Freight, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1900. [4]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENALDER,"

Captain C. K. McIntosh, will be despatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 5th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1900. [760b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"MENELAUS,"

Captain Towell, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th July.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1900. [725b]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU,"

Captain I. Sato, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1900. [809b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU,"

Captain Williams, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 14th July, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engine.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1900. [776b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU,"

Captain Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th July, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engine.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight and Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1900. [777b]

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.'S "NEW YORK" LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ACARA,"

Captain will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 15th July.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1900. [715b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"STENTOR,"

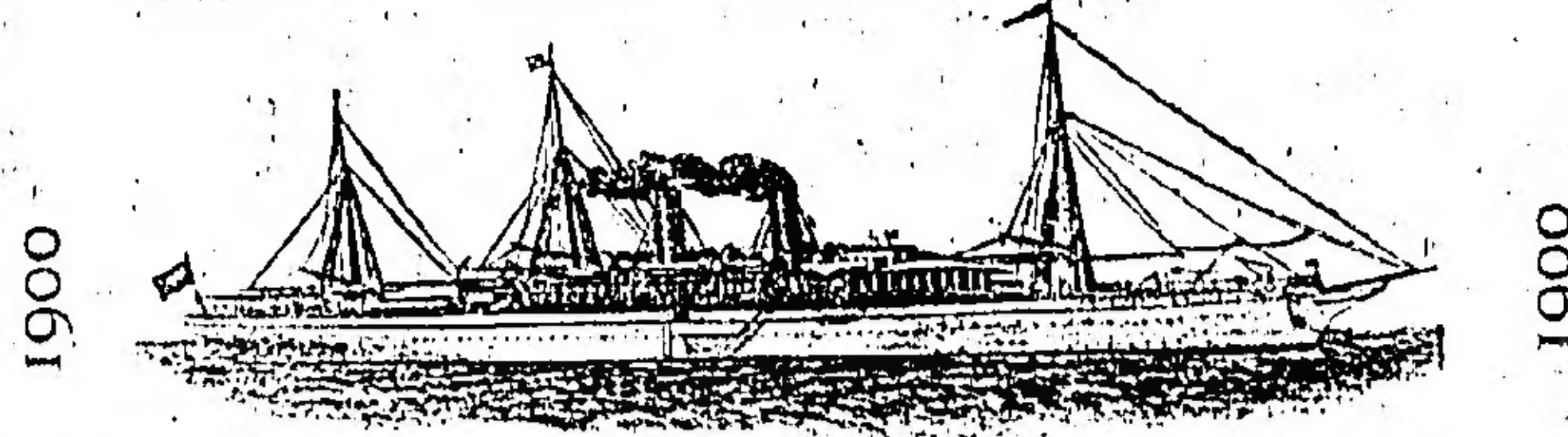
Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 24th July.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1900. [764b]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R. ...WEDNESDAY, 18th July.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R. ...WEDNESDAY, 8th August.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. ...WEDNESDAY, 29th August.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL IMPERIAL LIMITED TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE IN 100 HOURS. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS; (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE of ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of ITS MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1900. [3]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Glenora...[3,750] W. Frakes...[1 July 3]

Queen Adelaide...[2,821] F. McNair...[1 July 25]

Duke of Fife...[3,821] J. S. Cox...[1 July 28]

Victoria...[3,502] T. Pantou...[1 Aug. 7]

Calling at AMOY and SHANGHAI.

Also:

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, IN CONNECTION WITH OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Algonquin...[2,907] S. Thomson...[1 July 4]

Manitou...[2,871] J. Kennedy...[1 Aug. 4]

Brainerd...[3,601] W. Watt...[1 Aug. 25]

Algonquin...[2,907] S. Thomson...[1 Sept. 15]

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by the Line, HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Tables. DOCTOR AND STEWARDNESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first-class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £28.

Rates of Passage to other points on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Or. (whichever may be the destination of the Steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1900. [4]

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU

Taking Cargo and Passengers to JAPAN PORTS, and HONOLULU, THE UNITED STATES, &c.

Thyra...[3,812] 4 P.M. [1 July 4]

Carlisle City...[3,002] about [Aug. 20]

Strathgyle...[5,023] about [Sept. 15]

THE Steamship

"THYRA,"

will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN DIEGO & SAN FRANCISCO, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at 4 P.M.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages will be received at the OFFICE until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo destined to Points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, China and Japan. [28]

Hongkong, 29th June, 1900.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"BENGAL,"

Captain S. Barclay, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 7th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with Transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to A. M. MARSHALL, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1900. [5]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaelic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 14th July, at Noon.

Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 7th August, at Noon.

HOMES OF ALL NATIONS.

WHERE THE ANGELS OF EVERY HEARTH DWELL IN AMITY TOGETHER.

Quaint little daughters of Japan, stately señoritas of Spain, sweet-voiced girls from Switzerland, women from India and China, Norway, Italy, and the land of the stars and stripes, one in touch with the home-life of all these widely different types of the eternal feminine, here in the very heart of London, at the Earl's Court Exhibition.

The Land of the Lotus has sent some dainty little doll-like Japanese women, their bright bizarre costumes in striking, but not inartistic, contrast to the soft tone of the blossoming trees, so typical of their Eastern "Island of the Blessed." A small totter, black-haired and almond-eyed, shuffles out and shyly watches the flower-haired youngsters accompanying visitors, whilst her mother, smooth-faced and childlike herself, ventures "Madame Butterfly" glances merrily as she plays on a quaint, monotonous, yet not unattractive, native instrument.

SOME CONTRASTS.

China's daughters are more impressed with the gravity of life than their island neighbours, and, richly robed in silks of glorious coloring, sit embroidering with the calm indifference, if not contempt, with which the Mongolian usually regards the Occidental world. There is a delightful simplicity about the furniture of the Chinese; certainly there are no easy lounging chairs, but there are also none of the superfluous tables, stands, stools, photos, and ornaments with which the Englishwoman delights to clutter her drawing-room, and, looking at the few but picturesque and artistic appointments of a Chinese home, there is a vague suspicion in one's mind that they manage these things better in the Flowery Land.

We are not quite sure if the "home life" of the Swiss peasant girl consists of alternately juddling to the Alps and knitting on a by-path to the Jungfrau, but the scene is charming, and the women even more so, with their picturesque bodices and silver chains and trinkets, and their very rosy eyes which sparkle under the yellow caps.

The French maid's vision and the old queen's dream.

Memories of the old, the lost of the Moorish kings, and the surrender of the city to Ferdinand and Isabella, fill across one's mind as the beautifully carved arches of Granada's famous palace come into view, with daisy-haired Spanish women, brilliantly dressed and picturesquely grouped. Somehow one never associates pots and pans or commonplace wares with the Spaniard; she is graceful and idle at all costs, and the first of all the twist of a mantilla means "fartime" to her than the bill-fare of her domestic attendants.

So with the Hollander, cleanliness is certainly next to godliness with the "fin" "fin." You can see it in every movement of her energetic form, the bright glances of her honest eyes, and the sunny whiteness of her linen cap.

Denmark's daughters are fittingly framed in an apartment with the wide old chimney and quaint heavy furniture of the Danish house, the dark carved oak table and chairs setting off their national dress to perfection. The short velvet bodice over one of spotless white linen, the short skirt and odd but charming cap make one yearn for a national dress for the necessary and lower class of England that shall abolish the terrible caricatures of fashion to which one is now accustomed but never reconciled.

The Norwegian homestead, with its long, low room, rare old China, and cumbersome furniture and brand, low easements, is delightful, and the women from the fjords, busily knitting thick mittens and stockings are as charming as their sisters from the neighbouring land of Sweden, whose handsome national costumes are well set off by the scene of the Stockholm Exhibition.

THE LAND OF THE PASSION PLAY.

The women of Austria, with their voluminous-sleeved white chemisettes and bright shawls, are shown at work in lovely Schober, the favourite palace of the Hapsburgs, which the Austrians regard with awe as being haunted by a lady in white. A characteristic Alpine home is that of the Bavarian women, now brought into such prominent notice by the beer-amalgam Passion Play. Its beautiful windows, broad latticed roof, and general air of comfort attract one's notice, even amid so many other and delightful distractions, and the sturdy women themselves, with their ice axes, alpenstocks, and guide ropes, are equally worthy of admiration.

The Venetian scene, typical of life in Italy, is naturally full of life and color, and from the beautiful balcony overlooking the grand canal, Italian women in the well-known artistic national dress are picturesquely moving to and fro, or grouped at ease, singing the songs of the laughter-loving children of the South to the accompaniment of guitars.

Life on the Nile seems to drift along pretty easily if we may judge from the languid beauties from Egypt, with flowing garments and softly-lining eyelids, sitting slumberously on cushions, or leaning against a slightly embroidered Indian's women, of slight build, dusky, dainty, yet with an alert eye upon occasion, are tolerably familiar to their English fellow subjects, but the dark-eyed daughters of the Southern Pampas of America are less known in England; and the handsome Creole women working in gold and silver wire are an endless source of interest to visitors.

Muscovite life is exemplified by a group of beautiful Russian women, in handsome dresses embroidered in the well-known Russian cross-stitch, busy with or work in a luxurious room. Without snow and ice are in cold contrast to the warmth and cheerfulness within, and the samovar, or tea-urn—that indispensable feature of a Russian home—suggests cheerful chatter to banish the thoughts of rigorous winter.

The land of the Maple has a pretty picturesque group of fair women outside a country house, around which the pine trees, snowclad, suggest King Frost; and sleighs and snowshoes remind one of the charms of a Canadian winter.

IRELAND AND FRANCE.

La belle France, of course, is represented by a bevy of girls, smart, chic, obviously French, attired in the latest dresses from Paris—the drawing-room light, elegant, and ornate, typical of La Vie Luxurieuse. Pretty, piquant Yankee girls represent America; the broad, shady verandah of the house, with its capacious rockers, is most alluring, and the daughters of Columbia are, as is ever their wont, gracefully and fashionably dressed.

The rugged beauty of Ireland is suggested by the scene surrounding the little cabin, where pretty colleens gather and chatter with their rich, soft brogue. Their homespun dresses and bright hoods are in strong contrast to the fashionable soft-colored gowns of the Englishwomen in the modern English drawing room, where the hostess and her visitors linger over five o'clock tea, or employ their white fingers in the manufacture of tin or silver and other articles, showing the keen interest evinced by all sections of the community in the welfare of the soldiers fighting for Britain in South Africa.

It is a unique exhibition, the transition from the languorous South to the sprightly, vigorous North; the works and handicrafts and their national songs; the playing of various instruments, from the horn of the Swiss mountaineer to the plaintive Japanese guitar; and, above

all, the groups of beautiful and refined women, make it a study full of interest for the artist, the musician, the mere pleasure seeker, or the student of humanity.—*M. Leager.*

A TYRANT COCKATOO.

I am afflicted with a cockatoo! I can't curse him any more, but I can't for in the next place I love him dearly, and in the next he is a sort of orphan grandchild towards whom I have serious duties and responsibilities. And then he arrived at such a moment when every heart was softened by the thought of the Sudan Campaign with its frightful risks and dangers. How could one turn away a suppliant cockatoo who suddenly and unexpectedly presented himself on the eve of the Battle of Omdurman with a ticket to say his owner had gone up to the front and he was left homeless in Cairo? It would have been positively brutal, and then he was the friendly of birds! No shyness, but a friendly, friendly bird. He had already invented my pretty little cock to "kiss him and love him," and was paying the household extravagant compliments when I appeared on the scene. To say he flew into his grandmother's arms, but feebly to express the dutiful warmth of his greeting. In less than ten minutes that artful bird had taken complete possession of the small household, and assumed his place as its head and master. Ever since that moment he has reigned supreme, and I foresee that he will always so reign. But he certainly is the most mischievous and destructive of his mischievous species. Nothing is safe from his sudden and unexpected fits of energy. I first put him in a little conservatory where he had light and air, and the cheerful society of other birds. This plan, however, only worked for two or three days. One Sunday morning I was awakened by ear-piercing shrieks and yells from Master Cockie, only slightly softened by distance. These went on for some time, until I perceived a gradual increase of their jubilant note, which I felt sure betokened mischief, so I hastily got myself into a dressing-gown and slippers and started off to investigate what trouble was "toward." It was so early that the glass doors were still shut, and I was able to contemplate Master Cockie's manoeuvres unseen. The floor of the little conservatory was strewn with fern-leaves, for gardening, or rather pruning, had evidently been his first idea. The door of his travelling cage—which I had left overnight securely fastened—lay flat on the pavement, and Cockie, with extended wings, was solemnly executing a sort of dance in front of another cage divided into sections, in which dwell a goldfinch and a black side by side. Both doors were wide open, and the bullfinch, completely at ease, was perched on the floor of his abode. He evidently wanted to get out very badly, but did not dare to pass the yelling doorkeeper, who apparently was inviting the trembling little bird to come forth. The instant the artful villain perceived me he affected perfect innocence and harmlessness, returning instantly to his cage, and commencing his best performance of a flock of sheep passing, doubtless in order to distract my attention. How could one scold with deserved severity a mimic who took off not only the barking dogs and baying sheep, but the very shuffle of their feet, and the despairing cry of a lost lamb. And he pretended great joy when the bullfinch—more dead than alive—at last emerged from the shelter of a thick creeper where he had found sanctuary, asking repeatedly after his health in persuasive tones.—*From Bird Notes, in the Cornhill Magazine.*

SHORT STORY.

WHITHER THE WIND BLEW IT.

George could not feel that he was to blame. The coldness, if coldness it was, which had begun at times to insinuate itself between him and Alice Mounsey was, there quite in spite of himself. He admired her just as much as ever, and looked forward just as eagerly to the time when they might marry and live happily ever-afterwards, like the characters in the short stories which he had begun to write in his leisure hours.

Still, only the previous evening the feeling that something was wrong had stood up in him more vigorously than at any time. The photograph of that pretty little school-friend of Alice's had something to do with it. In turning the leaves of the album, George had made a remark.

"There's character and beauty in that face," he had said. "I should like to see the original." Alice Mounsey's nose had lifted slightly. "You have said so before," she remarked, with a tone that jarred.

"Yes, Alice. Don't you ever see her now?" "I fancy I have told you that she and I are not likely to have anything to do with each other now." Her father failed three years ago, and—

She threw the photograph in the fire. "I'm rather tired of seeing it," she explained, flushing. "Not that you are to suppose I am jealous of Mr. Barkley. Please don't take that flattering notion to your soul."

The irony in her voice was worse than the words. "You need not have done that, Alice." "I suppose I may please myself?"

"H, of course. But—" "And another thing. I must ask you not to put me in any more of those short stories you write. I don't care for it. Mr. Cardew says it's very cheap sort of fame, and I quite agree with him."

After this conversation, George was no doubt a little bit languid when he had said "good-night" that things were not as they ought to be between him and Alice. But they had had small fits of this, and his Alice, with the beautiful golden hair and blue eyes, had smiled on him afterwards and confessed that she had not meant to be unkind. The reference to Cardew the solicitor was worst.

The next morning, with a regular March roarer in the air, George found that he had to collect a goodly bill at the office of Alice's father.

"Be careful about that, Barkley," said the bank cashier who gave George the bill, with others.

George nodded, smiled, and went his way. His mind was very active and hopeful that day. He duly presented himself at Mr. Mounsey's office, and was received with a smile by that opulent merchant.

"There it is, my boy," said Alice's father, pushing towards him a pile of cheques (greasy), one £50 Bank of England note (ragged), and £50 George counted it, found it right, and gave Mr. Mounsey the acquittal bill. In that moment Alice came in with wind-blown cheeks and hair.

"Oh, good-morning," she said. "What a horrid wind! Are you going straight back to the bank?"

"As straight as possible." "Then you shall escort me."

Mr. Mounsey glanced at George as if he were sorry for him. Mr. Cardew had paid him a visit at ten o'clock the previous evening.

"Good-morning, my boy," he said kindly to George. "Always glad to see you, you know."

George thanked the merchant and held the door for Alice. She smiled at him rather lolly, and soon knew why.

They were in a side street of tall poor houses connecting Windsor Street and the Bank Square when Alice Mounsey unthinkingly herself.

"Our engagement has been a mistake, Mr. Barkley," she said bluntly, "and I hope you will agree with me that it had better end."

The words staggered George. He stopped and stared at the girl.

"Do you really mean that?" he said feebly. "I should have thought it had become plain. We don't suit each other on account of my hair?"

The March wind had broken out into a short and violent form of hurricane. A thick yellow fringe brushed George's face and whiskered off to the left. In the same moment, the cheques and note in his right hand slipped and went hither and thither like dust motes.

It showed his ridiculous impracticality that he should rush first of all after that two-guinea arrangement of golden tresses which belonged to Miss Mounsey. He plucked it from the area railings round which it had lovingly twined itself, gave it to its owner and then dashed about after the cheques. There were thirteen of these, and he was lucky to recover them all. But the £50 note was nowhere to be seen.

A policeman and two small boys helped in the search, to no purpose.

Miss Mounsey did not wait. That hair tragedy had made her burn with shame. "I suppose I can't do anything," she had murmured, and with a conventional hope that he would find all the bank stuff had gone her way.

After a quarter of an hour, George left the policeman in charge of the neighbourhood. He returned to Mr. Mounsey to get the note's number. But Mr. Mounsey had not taken it.

Then George went on to the bank and received the wiggling that was his due.

"It is a most disgraceful thing, Barkley, that at your age (twenty-three) you should carry six or seven hundred pounds worth of paper loss in your hands in the public streets. The matter will be reported to the directors."

So said the manager.

At one o'clock that day George went home to his dinner, feeling quite miserable. Though Alice was false in the matter of hair (and therefore no doubt in other details also), the blow of her withdrawal from him was acute. And he had, for a year or two, at least, lost all chance of promotion.

The £50 notes were duly advertised for. Notices were also dispersed about the shop windows in the adjacent streets. But at the end of three weeks it had not been found.

Those three weeks had made much difference to George. For one thing, he had plucked Alice Mounsey from his heart with great determination. The news of her engagement to Eric Cardew was just the sort of added shock to convince him that he had been a fool, and he was happily released from the damsel. He received and burned the notes Miss Mounsey returned to him, and, in compliance with her request, he sent her such of her letters to him as he could find.

And now, one Saturday evening, taking up the district newspaper in his room (he had just married a very desirable couple of his characters and covered them up with the blotting paper), he was startled to see, under the heading "Found," an intimation that his (that is, the bank's) £50 note might after all be secured. The investigation was not long.

"If anyone has lost a certain valuable piece of paper, he can have it by giving particulars to Miss Durrell, No. 11, Battledore Street."

That was the very street in which the wind had unlocked Alice Mounsey's falsest and scattered her father's cheques.

There and then George took his hat. His asked for Miss Durrell at No. 11 and was invited to mount to the fourth floor. The house was none of the nicest and the fourth floor was attic. He could not knock at the "wrong door."

"Oh, come in!" cried a lively voice. He turned the handle and found himself alone with a sprightly little woman whose white hair rather belied her face. The room was clean and even comfortable and a bright fire burned in it. On a table were drawing materials and several half-finished sketches.

"Miss Durrell?" said George, and he was bustled into a chair in the heartiest manner. But at the first mention of the note, the little woman became suffused with woe.

"Don't come to say that you are going to claim that gift from the skies upon which I have been counting, but ever since Madge found it between the floor planks."

She began thus appealingly and heaving, so to speak, taken the bit between her teeth, she talked about domestic concerns as if she had known George for years. He soon learnt that Miss Durrell was the old lady's daughter and that she supported them both—with difficulty—by doing black and white work for very mean little publications. He learnt, too, that not long ago they had both been in comfortable circumstances. The apparition of the £50 note, between the geraniums on their window sill, and the old lady's esteem, been plain proof that Heaven meant to begin again to be kind to them.

"There are so many luxuries I should like my poor child to enjoy, Mr. Barkley, you understand. But she will buy nothing for herself." Feeling rather distressed, George could only talk about the subject of his call and hope Miss Durrell herself would soon turn up. He gathered that neither of them was in the habit of looking at the bills in the shop windows. Also, that it had taken three weeks for Miss Durrell to persuade her mother that it was their duty to see if there might be an earthly claimant for the £50.

"Ah, I hear her step," exclaimed the old lady at last. "Now, Mr. Barkley, whatever you do, don't frighten my darling by making her think that you are after that little goddess of ours."

Then she turned and opened the door. George started the moment he saw the old lady's daughter. Her face was familiar and yet he could not declare that he had ever seen her. She was a girl with a beautiful expression, the more beautiful for its sadness. And at once, before he had done more than bow and begin to puzzle about an explanation, he remembered.

It was the face of the photograph which Alice Mounsey had thrown into the fire.

In his confusion, a sudden thought came to him.

"I am a writer, Miss Durrell," he said, "and I was wondering if you could do two or three illustrations for one of my stories."

The old lady, who had looked very anxious at first, clasped her hands and laughed.

"That's it, Mr. Barkley," she said. "She does heaps and heaps of them."

The girl looked doubtfully at George, whose blushing was now a deep blush, and then put her arms round her mother's neck.

"Come dear," she said tenderly, "you shall go to your own room while I talk to Mr. Barkley."

The old lady nodded furiously at George and allowed herself to be led away. But the mystery of her conduct was soon declared.

The girl returned, with tears in her eyes.

"Perhaps," she said quietly, "I ought to apologise for my poor mother. She is entirely harmless, but—she has had misfortunes, and they have been too much for her."

"Oh, I am so sorry," said George eagerly. "Really, I have no idea of it."

"That," said the girl simply, "is what makes me so thankful about it. But—are you serious, Mr. Barkley, in asking me to work for you?"

"Quite serious. That is, it is an experiment. I expect the pay is not high, but two or three weeks—I think I can hope that my influence—that is, if the drawings are as good as these."

To himself he said firmly, "That fifty must come out of my savings. It's a certain thing!" They were soon busy on the subject of draughtsmanship, about which George himself knew something. Every minute deepened his interest in Madge Durrell.

At parting, she suddenly mentioned the note. "I—we have so few friends in whose opinion we can trust that I wonder if I may tell you something she said, with shining eyes. She told him of the note's coming."

"Have we the right to use it if it is not claimed?" she asked.

He hesitated, smiled and said, "Yes, distinctly yes, you have."

"Ah," said she with a sigh, "you make me feel so happy. Somehow, I do not think it will be claimed."

"No, nor I," said George, holding out his hand.

"But," he added, when he was out on the stairs and descending them, "I feel some as if by-and-by I might be wanting to claim the finder of the note. This is a great night for you, George Barkley. I always felt there was something personal to me in that photograph."

A BATTLESHIP'S "TEETH."

The teeth of a British battleship are many and various. Her largest "barkers" are the four 12-in. guns she carries in her barbette, but she has many other smaller ones. These guns, like all our later pieces of ordnance, are "wire-wound"—that is, they consist of a pair of steel tubes, over which are wrapped between 110 and 113 miles of specially-designed steel wire.

The gun itself weighs, when finished, forty-six tons, and is mounted in all the latest battleships of the Majestic and Canopus class. It is 37½ ft. long, and of 12-in. interior diameter.

THE FULL CHARGE IS 467½ lb. of ordnance, with which it can drive its 800-lb. projectile through nearly a yard of wrought iron at 1,000 yards range, or 31 in. at twice that distance.

The "secondary" but probably the most valuable portion of every battleship's armament, consist of her twelve 6-in. guns. These weapons are also wire-wound, are 20½ ft. in length, weigh 7 tons 13 cwt., are constructed in much the same way as their larger brethren with fourteen to thirty-two layers of wire, will fire a cordite charge of 13½ lb., capable of sending its 100-lb. projectile through 11 in. of wrought iron at 1,000 yards, and fire fifteen shots in a minute.

THE KISSING-BUG.

SIX OF THE SPECIES.

The accomplished entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, Mr. L. O. Howard, says the *Times*, has done useful work in tracing out the insects which give rise to the kissing-bug scare last summer. He has illustrated six of the most prominent of these creatures, all of which pierce the skin of human beings. They are all heteropterous, thus belonging to the order of insects of the true bugs.

The first of these is *Reduvius personatus*, a European species known as the "cannibal bug," it preys upon the bed-bug, and probably it followed the latter from Europe into the United States. If a fly or other insect is offered to the cannibal bug it is first touched with the antennae, a sudden spring follows, and at the same time the beak is thrust into the prey. The cannibal bug moves deliberately, with a long pause between each step, the step being taken in a jerky manner. It is practically cosmopolitan in its distribution, and may almost be termed a household insect.

The "bite" of this species is said to be very painful to the human subject, more so than the sting of a bee, and to be followed by numbness. Le Conte, indeed, says the pain almost equals that of the bite of a snake, and the swelling and irritation will sometimes last for a week; in very weak and irritable constitutions it may even prove fatal.

The second species is *Melanolestes picipes*, which is possibly identical with *Melanolestes abdominalis*. These hide beneath logs and stones, and run swiftly. The first reference to their "bite" was probably made in 1875. In a case recorded in 1888 a punctured finger underwent rapid swelling, and was very painful. These creatures appear to be night-fliers, and are attracted through open windows by lights indoors. In a case in which the victim was "bitten" upon the end of the middle finger the first proximal of pain resembled that following a hornet sting, but almost immediately the pain grew far more intense and a feeling of weakness was followed by vomiting. The pain was felt to shoot up the arm to the under jaw, and the sickness lasted for some days. Another case is interesting as having occurred in bed, the hand being attacked with very painful results and bad swelling.

A third species, *Coris vittatus subuliferus*, produces a sharp pain like the prick of a pin. It is one of the forms which are liable to carry pathogenic bacteria. The two spotted corsair, *Rasatus biguttatus*, evidently delights in human blood, but prefers taking it second-hand, which it does by preying upon the bed-bug. It appears that nearly all the so-called "spider bites" met with in Southern California are produced by no spider at all, but this two spotted corsair.

The explanation of the severity of the wound of this creature is that it has a pair of sharp teeth, and it is not its own, but only ordinary putrefactive germs which may adhere to it beak or piercer.

Perhaps the best known of all the species here to be referred to is the bloodsucking cone-nose, *Conornis sanguisuga*. This ferocious insect inflicts a most painful wound and is remarkable for sucking the blood of mammals, particularly of children. Its "bite" has been known to lead to very serious consequences, the patient not recovering from the effects for nearly a year, and there can be no doubt that these pests are the introduction of extraneous poison germs, the species frequenting the Pacific coast being attracted by carrion. A case is recorded in which a woman broke out over the body and limbs with red blotches and welts, from a single sting on the shoulder. Specimens of the blood-sucking cone-nose received from Mississippi last July were accompanied by the statement, which is interesting in view of the popular idea that the "kissing-bug" prefers the lips, that a person was "bitten" on the lip, and that the effect was a swelling lasting three or four days. The writer of the letter had been bitten upon the leg and arm, and his brother had been bitten upon both feet and legs and on the arm, the symptoms being the same in all cases.

The general conclusion is that the bite of any one of these creatures—it is, indeed, a staph rather than a bite—may be, and frequently is, mistaken for a spider bite, and that the so-called "kissing-bug" scare has been based upon certain undoubted cases of the bite of one or the other of them, but that other bites, including those of mosquitoes, associated with hysteria and nervous symptoms in the victim, have added to the general alarm. Originating

in the city of Washington last June, the "kissing-bug" scare spread over almost the entire United States, and even crossed the Atlantic, affording an interesting case of widespread popular alarm arising from a comparatively insignificant cause. A plant-eating, heteropterous insect found in England, and allied structurally to the vampires that have been named, is the pretty brown and green potate bug, *Lycus solani*, Mr. Howard concludes prosaically enough by saying, "One good result of the kissing-bug excitement may be in the end to relieve spiders from much unnecessary discredit."—*Kobe Chronicle.*

"OLD SIMPKINS" SKELETON.

BY "W. H. C."

I always thought there was a mystery in the back pages of Old Simpkins' history. Often, as I passed through the shop for my evening stroll, would he be pensively gazing into space beyond the strings of polonies and piles of pork pies temptingly displayed on the marble-slab in his window; or contemplating sadly the remains of a fat porker. And I have on more than one occasion heard him heaven a sigh as he stepped one of his famous twopenny streaky rashers in a piece of newspaper for a venturesome customer.

I had settled it to my own satisfaction somewhere embedded in adiposity, his heart beat with the pangs of love. And why not? Or is there a law to prevent a man with an aqueous eye worshipping at Beauty's shrine?

Yes, it was obvious that Simpkins had been the victim of a tender passion, and the hummy which he displayed at times towards his learner, if not better, half, convinced me that Simpkins had gone astray after another goddess. Probably some fair kitchen maid, who dined his ratty bosom. Who knows what electric sparks of love may have flashed through the skewer, as he handled her sixpennyworth of tripe—"Simpkins' special milk white."

But no! O shade of Sherlock Holmes! my deductions so plainly demonstrated are proved to be absurd. Mr. Simpkins has opened the cupboard door, and exposed to my astonished gaze a skeleton of another species.

You must know, gentle reader, that I am what is generally known as a literary man, and, like many of my brethren of the pen, am not well blessed with this world's goods, for too often the lines are many, but the pounds are few. So it comes about that my mansion and study are comprised in Mr. Simpkins' second floor back, situate in that aristocratic thoroughfare, Wells Lane Borough.

Yes, it certainly requires a strong imagination to compose an Arcadian Ode, or dash off a sparkling sea-side article, with no better prospect than a broken chimney-pot and an ungenial water-spout to inspire one—but to Mr. Simpkins' skeleton.

The wicked editors had been particularly hard-hearted, and Mr. Simpkins' rent was long overdue. Pegasus had been running and running, but had gained no price. So yesterday morning, in desperation, I bought a third-class return ticket to Epsom Downs, and took the gambler's chance.

The half of that ticket was never used, for why should I not travel first-class when my pockets were bulging out with bank notes?

And so it came about that I was introduced to Old Simpkins' family skeleton.

Much to my surprise I paid up my arrears of rent on the spot, not forgetting the little account for sausages and mashed and other luxuries of a similar nature which had of late served to raise my imagination to the proper pitch to describe an Alderman's Banquet, or a West End dinner for *The Morning Tatler*, and in the fullness of my heart, had invited him to partake of a cigar and a little light refreshment in my apartment.

I had been through the day again from my departure in the morning with the recklessness of a desperado, to the mad moment, when I heard the almost incredible news, that the double event had come off.

Simpkins had been lying in wait with suppressed excitement, the tallow hue of his face now excited, and then becoming streaked with pink, like his own "Prime Irish," his weak eyes wide open. His cigar had gradually become unrolled and the end had made yellow smears across his double chin, as he unconsciously took it from his mouth and replaced it.

"Ah, Mister Stafford Sir, I am an old man, and a very poor one sir—thanking you for the rent sir—but I was a gent once, though perhaps you wouldn't think it."

"I've seen the world sir, and if it 'adn't a bin for the 'losses, I shouldn't be cuttin' 'emers now. It was two years ago, an' I had made my pile, an' sez I to Maria, 'Maria, let me be gent's,' that is, I'd be a gent and 'er lady. I always was a 'ambitious cove and that's what 'ave been my ruin. We wanted to do the thing proper, and be slap up to date, so we took on with the fashionable craze, and went globe trottin'. I wasn't goin' to 'ave no second rate business, an' made up my mind to do things in style, so I went to Cook & Co., tip-top people as fixes up 'igh class trips for all the 'arroy-stocks.' Ah well, it's a poor 'bitchin' life you see."

"Ah, well, it's a poor 'bitchin' life," books, pigs is the thing. 'Tis worren! in the summer at times 'tis true, the flies will 'pitch an' sometimes 'er bacon gets rowdy, but Lor' bless you, it don't taste made up in saveleys."

Well, Sir, we took a ticket round the world—right round the bloomin' globe—a 'undred and twenty pounds it's a lot of money, but we weren't goin' to mix up with no commercial blokes, we was goin' with first-class society."

If you want a hinterest' account of forin' countries, I'll tell you some day all about 'em, and lots of other savage countries, as them as don't travel 'niver never 'ard tell an' you can make a book—"by Misters Simpkins & Stafford," eh? the whisky was getting low down in the bottle by this time). "But I was goin' to tell you about 'oss racin'."

We was in Japan, the country what conquered China and 'ave joined it on to Japan, which wasn't a 'ard job seein' as 'ow the Chinoo only fight with umbrellas, and we was stoppin' in the Grand Otel at Yokohama, which is always chock full of American millionaires, as thick as fleas when the races come off."

It was always my ambition to be a sportin' man, and now I made up my mind to start in.

I didn't 'ave nothin

Consignees.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "GLENOCLE," FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ AND MOJOI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1900. [4]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ARGYLL," FROM PORTLAND, YOKOHAMA AND KOBÉ.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1900. [4]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

"BANCA," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd July, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognised.

A. M. MARSHALL, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1900. [5]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "STUTTGART,"

of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, and THURSDAY, the 5th July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 9th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1900. [22]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

The Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once.

Cargo remaining on board after the 3rd July, at 4 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside; such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1900. [818b]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Company's Steamship

"KINTUCK,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 30th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1900. [797b]

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1900. [1]

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE,

No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1900. [811b]

To be Let.

TO LET.

"HARFORD," MAGAZINE GAP.

GROUND FLOOR, 52, PEEL STREET.

13, PRAYA CENTRAL, ROOMS ON 2ND FLOOR.

"GLENIFFER," KOWLOON.

A HOUSE IN RIFON TERRACE.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1900. [21]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held at the Registered Office of the Company, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on Tuesday, the Twenty-Seventh day of March, 1900, the following RESOLUTION was passed:

1.—That in pursuance of the Provisions of the Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 7th and confirmed on the 27th March instant, and since duly registered, the Sum of \$1,250,000 be withdrawn from the Reserved Fund and be carried as of the 2nd July next, to the Credit of Capital Account, each Share being credited with a Sum of \$25 as paid up thereon in addition to the Sum of \$50 now standing to the credit of each Share.

2.—That the Balance of \$25 per Share of the Unpaid Capital of the Company be called up, and that a CALL be and is hereby made of \$25 per Share upon all Shares of the Company, and that the Shareholders be requested to pay the same to the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at their Premises, Queen's Road Central, on or before the 2nd day of July, A.D. 1900.

Shareholders are hereby requested to pay according.

And Notice is also given that, in accordance with Article 34 of the Company's Articles of Association, interest will be charged as from the said 2nd day of July, 1900, at the Rate of 12 per cent. per Annum, upon all Calls remaining Unpaid after the 9th day of July, 1900, up to the actual dates of payment of the same.

By Order of the Board,

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1900. [403b]

NEW GOODS.

PLENTY

IN

HAND.

D. NOMA,

No. 12, Beaconsfield

Arcade,

Opposite the City Hall.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK

MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER

SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Sole Agents for Louis Audenard's Watches

awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition;

and for Voigtlander and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,

MARINE GLASSES AND SIVGLASSES,

Nos. 24 & 26, Queen's Road Central. [13]

NOTICE.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the

OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any

DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews

of the following Vessels during their stay in

Hongkong Harbours:

CEDARBAK, Brit. 4-mast bark, R. A. Bacheiler,

—East Asiatic Trading Co.

Intimations.

NOW READY.

A PAMPHLET

ON

SOME SERIOUS LOCAL PROBLEMS

AND

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR DEALING

WITH THEM.

BEING A LECTURE DELIVERED

BEFORE

THE ODD VOLUMES SOCIETY.

BY

Mr. H. E. POLLOCK,

Barrister-at-Law.

To be obtained at the OFFICE of This Paper.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1900.

Intimations.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

RECEPTION OF H.M.S. "TERRIBLE,"

IN

HONG KONG

AND THE

FESTIVITIES, CONNECTED

THEREWITH,

WITH A

WOODCUT OF THE "TERRIBLE."

To be obtained at the OFFICE of This Paper.

PRICE 30 CENTS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1900.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG,

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

AND

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

"WHISKY," &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1900. [18]

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

"JEYES FLUID"

THE BEST

DISINFECTANT.

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY

ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, 9th March, 1900. [17]

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

No. 6, Ice House Street, Praya Central.

Head Office—TOKIO.

Branch Offices—

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY,

SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN,

NEWCHANG AND ALL PORTS IN JAPAN.

Agents—

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Limited.

Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Kansai Cotton Spinning Mills.

Shanghai Cotton Spinning Mills.

Tokio Cotton Spinning Mills.

Mike Cotton Spinning Mills.

Imperial Government Paper Mills.

Onoda Cement Company.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

M. FUJISE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1900. [24]

MEE CHEUNG

PHOTOGRAPHER,

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE,

Ice-House Road.

I show in a position, in his New and Com-

municious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore,

ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICES

in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS

a specialty.

Hongkong, 22nd September 1900. [14]

Intimations.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to

cure, in either sex, all acquired or con-

stitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs,

Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from

Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years.

In boxes, 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and

Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the

World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Mid-

land Counties Drug Company, Lincoln,

England. [49]

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWEL-

LERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

Sole Agents in the East for the distinguished

GLEMENT, HUMBER and GLAMATOR Co., Ltd.,

DUNLOP TYRES' BICYCLES—PRICE, \$160.

A special reliable Watch made for this Climate.

Quality A.....\$16

Quality B.....\$12

40, QUEEN'S ROAD,

Watson's Building.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I BEG to inform my Patrons and Public

Generally that I have REMOVED my

Stores from No. 13 to No. 5, D'AGUILAR

STREET.

H. RUTTONJEE,

5, D'Aguliar Street.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1900. [34]

RIGAUD'S
White Violet
EXTRACT

This fugative and delicate perfume is persistent as an Extract for the handkerchief while as a Soap and Powder, it has been adopted by the most refined French Society.

RIGAUD & Co
10,000
White Violets
equal each bottle of
Rigaud's Extract

PARIS

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

FEE VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1900. [13]

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG

HOTEL.

Aiken, Mr. J. H.

Alex, Mr. Maurice

Angus, Mrs. John

Appleby, Mrs. G. W.

Bailey, Mr. W. S.

Bell, Mr. and Mrs. O.

Blackburn, Com. R. N.

Boehm, Mr. G.

Bowers, Dr.

Brown, Mr. J. W.

Byron, Capt. J. and

Caser, Mr. H. B.

Clark, Dr. and Mrs. F.

Colson, Mr. T. S.

Daly, Miss H.

Daly, Miss and maid

Denroche, Mr. P. C.

Discombe, Mr. G. M.

Drum, Miss

Evans, Mr. F.

Fischer, Mr. H. G. C.

Fukumoto, Mr. M.

Genge, Mr. C.

Glover, Mr. C.

Goddard, Capt.

Harris, Capt. F.